one to which the law relied upon is applicable, and that the applicant is a person entitled to inspection (and, therefore, if he requires it under section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act, to a copy) before granting the application as a matter of right.

Saving of the provisions of the Stamp and Court Fees Acts.

15. Nothing in these Rules is to be deemed to affect the provisions of the Stamp Act or Court Fees Act. The stamp-duty or court-fee with which any application, copy or extract made or furnished under these Rules may be chargeable, is to be deemed to be in addition to the fees prescribed by Rule 9, and care is to be taken that the requirements of the Stamp Act and Court Fees Act are properly fulfilled in respect of every such application, copy or extract.

"Public document" defined.

16. In these Rules the words "public document" are to be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Indian Evidence Act I of 1872 (*see* section 74 of that Act).

Local extent of these Rules.

17. Nothing in these Rules applies to the City of Bombay or to any civil or criminal court.

1st March 1890.

Under the provisions of section 198 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and in supersession of Notification No. 6133, published at page 186 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1882, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the following fees* for authenticated copies and translations of decisions, orders, and the reasons therefor, and of exhibits in formal or summary enquiries made under the said Code, namely,— (Notn. No. 2302, *B.G.G.*, 1890, Pt. I., p. 289.)

Copying Fees—	For every 100 words or fraction of 100 words—
(1) 1½ annas.	(1) In the case of English copies.
(2) 1 anna.	(2) In the case of vernacular copies.
(3) Double the ordinary rates.	(3) If the original be in a tabular form, whether in English or the vernacular.
Fees for examining and comparing—	
½ anna.	For every 100 words or fraction of 100 words.
Translation Fees—	
8 annas.	For the first 100 words or fraction of 100 words.
4 annas.	For every subsequent 100 words or fraction of 100 words.

RULES MADE WITH THE SANCTION AND UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND, AND THE COMMISSIONERS, NORTHERN DIVISION, AND SOUTHERN DIVISION, UNDER SECTIONS 152, 158 AND 183 OF THE BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE, 1879. (Notn. No. 2459, *B. G. G.*, 1883, Pt. I., pp. 260-261.)

1.—Notices of Demand (Section 152).

1. Notices of demand shall be issued by the

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* Fees for comparing and examining copies of decisions, &c., should be credited to Government. (G. R. No. 3101, dated 20th April 1883, R. D.)

By whom to be issued.

Mámlatdár or Mahálkari within whose charge an arrear accrues.

When to be issued.

2. Such notices shall not usually be issued until ten days after the arrear has accrued.

Amount of notice fee.

3. The costs of issuing notices of demand shall be leviable in the shape of a fixed fee of four annas for each notice, if the amount of the arrear does not exceed Rs. 5, and of eight annas in any other case.

Discretionary remission of fee.

4. The Collector, or the Assistant, or Deputy Collector in charge of a táluka, may, at his discretion, remit the fee in any case, if it shall appear to him that its levy will occasion undue hardship.

II.—Arrest and Imprisonment of Defaulters (Section 158).

Powers of arrest by whom to be exercised.

1. The powers of arrest conferred by section 157, may be exercised by Collectors and by any Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of tálukas specially empowered by the Collector in this behalf, and by subordinate officers acting in each case under the express authority of a Collector or of any such Assistant or Deputy Collector.

Costs of arrest.

2. The costs of arrest shall be according to the following scale :—

If the amount for the recovery of which the arrest is made—	Rs.	a.	p.
Does not exceed Rs. 25	0	4	0
Exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 100	0	8	0
„ „ 100 „ „ „ 500	1	0	0
„ „ 500 „ „ „ 1,000	2	0	0
„ „ 1,000 „ „ „ 5,000	4	0	0
„ „ 5,000	8	0	0

Subsistence money during detention or imprisonment.

3 The subsistence money to be paid by Government to any defaulter under detention or imprisonment shall be fixed by the Collector, or by the Assistant or Deputy Collector who orders the arrest, within the following limits, *viz.* :—

—	Not less than Rs. a. p.	Not more than Rs. a. p.
If the defaulter is a European...	1 0 0	1 8 0
If the defaulter is a Eurasian or a Native of Portuguese descent.	0 8 0	1 0 0
In any other case	0 3 0	0 12 0

**III.—Expenses of Sales (Section 183).*

1. The expenses of a sale shall be taken to be

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* *Local Fund Cess on lands sold in default of payment of land revenue.*

Purchasers of forfeited occupancies sold at once should not be required to pay one anna in each rupee of the price realized to local funds, nor should one anna in the rupee of the whole sale proceeds be credited to local cess. But as the one-anna cess is chargeable on arrears of assessment and recoverable as land revenue, the sale proceeds of such lands should be credited in accordance with section 183 of the Land Revenue Code—

(*a*) to expenses of sale,
(*b*) to arrears of—
(1) land revenue,
(2) one-anna cess,

the surplus, if any, being paid to the defaulter. (G. R. No. 2002 dated 10th March 1883.)

How to be calculated.

two annas in the case of moveable property, and four annas in the case of immoveable property, or in either case $\frac{1}{64}$th of the amount, if any, realized by the sale, whichever is the greater.

Penalty leviable under Section 148, B. L. R. C.

The Governor in Council has directed that the maximum penalty leviable under section 148 of the B. L. R. C., 1879, in default of payment of land revenue shall not exceed one-fourth of the amount of land revenue overdue.

It should be understood that resort is only to be had to the provision of section 148 in the case of ryots who are known to be able to pay but wilfully delay to do so. A penalty imposed may be remitted if the officer imposing it afterwards finds reason to believe that the ryot was not able to pay punctually. (G. R. No. 2485, dated 27th March 1883, R. D.)

Notes of Orders on Procedure, &c.

Award of costs to parties in cases under the Land Revenue Code.

Inasmuch as the office of any authority holding a summary inquiry under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code is a Civil Court for the purposes of such inquiry, such court may direct by whom the costs of each party are to be paid, whether by himself or by any other party to the inquiry and whether in whole or in what part or proportion. (G. R. No. 4468 of 10th July 1882, R. D.)

Mode of serving processes under the Land Revenue Code.

Processes in summary and formal enquiries under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, are to be served at the hands of persons temporarily employed for the purpose, and the charge on their account is to be debited to 'Land Revenue'. (G. R. No. 7350 of 21st October 1882, R. D.)

Dwelling-houses not to be broken into for the purpose of recovery of arrears.

No doubt, on the analogy of the English law and of the law now expressly applied by the Indian Legislature to our Civil Courts, it would be held that a dwelling-house may not be broken into for the purpose of distraining goods for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. (G. R. No. 9982 of 19th December 1884, R. D.)

Forms of Warrant of distraint.

No form of warrant of distraint is necessary under section 154, Land Revenue Code.

The Code does not require any form of warrant and the order may take the form of an ordinary order in the course of correspondence. (G. R. No. 1302 of 15th February 1889, R. D.)

Costs of Partition of Estates.

Vide Appendix N., p. 67.